

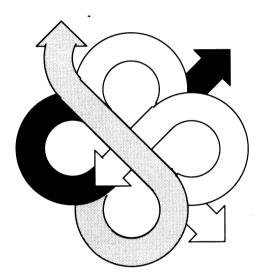
CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS'

Household Economic Studies

Series P-70, No. 24

by Kathleen Short Martina Shea

Transitions in Income and Poverty Status: 1987-88



Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation

U.S. Department of Commerce Economics and Statistics Administration BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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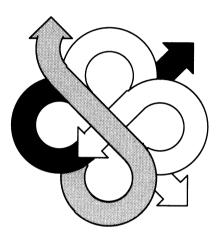
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Contents

Intro	duction	1
DET	AILED TABLES	
1.	Distribution of Persons, by Family Income: 1987 and 1988	3
2.	Year-to-Year Changes in Family Income Quintiles: 1987-1988	5
3.	Distribution of Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1987 and 1988	10
4.	Distribution of Percent Change in Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1987 and 1988	18
5.	Selected Characteristics of Persons, by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Level in 1987 and 1988	40
APP	PENDIXES	40
Α.	Overview of the SIPP Program	53
	Background	53
	Survey Content	53
	Sample Design	54
	Survey Operations	54
B.	Definitions and Explanations	56
C.	Source and Accuracy Statement	60
	Source of Data	60
	Estimation	60
	Accuracy of Estimates	61
	Uses and Computation of Standard Errors	61
D.	Description of the SIPP 1987 Panel File and Data Quality	65
	Description of SIPP 1987 Panel File	65
	Time-in-Sample Bias	65
	Other Issues of Data Quality	66
	Computation of Poverty Status in SIPP and Comparison With CPS Estimates	67
	Comparison of SIPP and CPS Income Estimates	67
APP	ENDIX TABLES	0,
A-1.	Topical Modules for the 1987 SIPP Panel	54
A-2.	Design of the 1987 SIPP Panel	54
B-1.	Income Sources Included in Monthly Cash Income.	58
B-2.	Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 1987 and 1988	59
C-1.	Person Statistics for Longitudinal Panel	60
C-2.	SIPP Generalized Variance Parameters for Estimates Using Panel Weights: 1987	60
- - .	Longitudinal Panel File	60
C-3.	Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Persons for 1987 Longitudinal	62
.	Panel File	60
C-4.	Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons for 1987 Longitudinal	63
•	Panel File	64
D-1.	Percent Distribution: Three Categories of Sample Persons	64
D-2.	Selected Monthly Averages by Quarter from 1986 and 1987 SIPP Cross-Sectional	65
	Files	66
D-3.	Comparison of CPS and SIPP Poverty Rates, by Selected Characteristics: 1987 and	66
<i>-</i> 0.	1988	66
D-4	1988	68
J 7	Between CPS and SIPP	60
D-5.	Comparison of CPS and SIPP Estimates of Median Family or Individual Income, all	68
_ 0.	Persons: 1988	60
		68

Transitions in Income and Poverty Status: 1987-88

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data from the complete 1987 panel file of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) on changes between 1987 and 1988 in the income and poverty status of persons. Descriptions of the SIPP program and the 1987 panel file are contained in appendixes A and D, respectively. A similar report issued in June 1990, Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 18, "Transitions in Income and Poverty Status: 1985-86," presented data on income and poverty status changes between 1985 and 1986 from the 1985 panel file, as well as analytical text describing the data. This report contains detailed estimates for 1987 and 1988 comparable with the estimates for 1985 and 1986, but does not contain descriptive text.

Unlike the poverty and income data collected in the Current Population Survey (CPS), which does not allow analysis of change in income or poverty status for particular individuals, SIPP data make it possible to gauge movement along the income distribution and into and out of poverty for the same persons in two consecutive years. These data enable comparisons to be made between the characteristics of persons who remained poor in both years, those who were able to exit poverty between 1987 and 1988, and those who were poor in 1988, but not in 1987. The universe in this report includes only persons for whom information was collected in all eight waves of the panel.

SIPP also enables analysis of family composition change during the period of study and its effect on income and poverty status. Persons in families share resources and generally act as an economic unit. In the CPS income reports, the focal reference groups are families and unrelated individuals. However, the use of the family as a reference group for income estimates covering a two-year period presents problems because the composition of individual families can change over time. In order to incorporate the effect of changes over time in family composition into our measures of income and poverty, the data in this report are presented for persons rather than families. Persons are characterized by the income and poverty status of their respective family unit based on living arrangements each month during the period of study.

Although there are a few differences, the definition of income in this report is basically that used in the CPS. It reflects money income only before taxes and does not include the value of noncash benefits such as employer-provided health insurance, food stamps, or Medicaid. Differences in income concepts between CPS and SIPP are discussed further in appendixes B and D.

The poverty definition used here is the official definition of poverty as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The official poverty definition consists of a set of annual money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition. Families or individuals with income below their appropriate threshold are classified as below the poverty level in the reference year. The poverty statistics exclude inmates of institutions, Armed Forces members in barracks, and unrelated individuals under 15 years of age. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was \$11.611 in 1987 and \$12,092 in 1988. Estimates of persons below the poverty level based on SIPP differ from the official numbers published annually in the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, based on the CPS. The reasons for these differences are discussed in appendix D.